that had anything of the legal restraint which the changes in the Constitution had made necessary. Another measure which he had fondly hoped would precede this one would have to follow it. That was a measure to secure for every child on American soil the education which would fit him to read and understand the Constitution of his country. When these two things were

brought to pass the era of the republic would be real.

The struggle for the pending bill was a struggle for the last step towards estab-lishing a doctrine to which the American people were pledged by their history, their Constitution, their opinions and their interests. They could not know in their citizenship slaves, vassals, serfs or inferior races. Whether limit might be sought to be placed on the universability of the affirmations of the great declaration, every soul was (in rights under the government at least) the born equal of every other. It was idle to debate the ories or philosophies in the presence of the express provisions of the Constitution. He rejected and repelled, with all the indignation which the calumny deserved, the aspersion that the bill was a partisan measure, or that any man who supported it was actuated by partisan purposes. Its supporters undoubtedly be-lieved it to be true that the men who were now deprived of their constitutional rights were deprived of them because of their political opinions. It was also, of course, true that those men were violently or fraudulently deprived of their votes because of their political opinions. But that the operation of the bill would give one party an advantage over another-that it would help one party rather than another, except so far as an honest election would help one party rather than another—he utterly denied. The bill was one to ex-clude partisanship from the determination of a title to a place on the roll of the House of Representatives as absolutely as the lot of humanity would admit. The committee that reported it had merely undertaken to act on the advice of Mr. S. S. Cox and other leading Democrats, and to extend the beneficent system of electoral supervision enforced in New York to other parts of the

Senators would put forth the whole military power of the government to defend settlers against the Indians, though the latter had been provoked by a hundred years of wrongs. Would they not also protect citizens against unprovoked outrages at the polls? Did they doubt that it was a question in which every citizen of the whole country had an interest? Did they stand here seriously to affirm that the fathers of the Republic had created a national government, but had given it no authority to secure the purity of the election of its great representative assembly? What (Mr. Hoar asked) was the attitude of Senators on the other side? Republican Senators charged that, through election practices in operation in some of the States, the seats of at least thirty Representatives had been illegally usurped; that the Con-stitution of the United States had been so violated and overthrown that for fourteen years a minority had controlled the national House of Representatives, and that for four years the presidency of the United States itself had been held by a usurper. And they proposed to invoke the courts of the United States to see that the evidence of elections should be secured for the House of Representatives, and to see that no injustice was done meantime by having certificates given to persons not legally entitled to them.

What had Senators on the other side answered to that? Some of them had seemed to think that their best answer was in railing at and reviling the Senator who had charge of the bill. Their abuse had done him [Mr. Hoar] an honor to which he would not have laid claim. It brought him into a company into which he should otherwise have been far too modest to seek admission. It was Democrats who had reviled Adams, and Sumner, and Seward, and Lincoln, and Grant. The Senators from Virginia and West Virginia [Mr. Dan-iel and Mr. Kenna] had but repeated (with far less capacity) what their predecessors had said to men, the latchets of whose shoes he [Mr. Hoar] was not worthy to un-

Without concluding his speech Mr. Hoar yielded for an executive session and the Senate soon adjourned.

IDAHO'S SENATORS.

Democrats Use a Small Point for a Long Quibble to Cause More Delay.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, Dec. 29.-All of the parley and attempt to create a wrangle on the part of the Democrats in the Senate to-day over the Idaho senatorships was for the purpose of killing time. The business of the Democrats in the Senate now is to consume time so as to decrease to the minimum the chances of final action on the closure resolution, which may come up to-morrow, and the election bill, which is to follow. There is not a man in the Senate who honestly believes that the Idaho Legislature did not clearly have a perfect right and did not simply do its duty when it anticipated the vacancy which is to occur in one of the United States senatorships on March 4 next and elected Fred Dubois for the term beginning in March, 1891, and ending in March, 1897. The proceeding of the Legislature in electing three Senators was unusual, but when the State was admitted to the Universe of the Universe mitted to the Union a vacancy in the Sen-ate was created. It was clearly the duty of the Legislature now in session to elect not only the two Senators who immediately take their seats, but one for a long term | own statement, that under the patronage beginning March next, when a vacancy will occur by the expiration of the term of one of the Senators who immediately takes his seat. The action of the Senate in finally referring all of the papers in the case to the committee on elections was simply to get the subject out of the way so that the Senate might proceed to the con-sideration of the elections bill.

The Debate in Detail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Senate met at noon. The Vice-president laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of Idaho, transmitting credentials of the Senators-elect from that State, Mesers. Geo. L. Shoup and Wm. J. McConrell. The credentials having been read, Mr. Hoar moved, as Mr. Shoup was present, the oath of office be administered to him. Mr. Vance remarked that the new State of Idaho appeared to have elected more than its fair share of Senators, and he thought that the credentials should be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Hoar said as he understood there were only two Senators chosen from that State he thought that his motion took precedence of Mr. Vance's. Mr. Hoar's motion having been agreed to, that Senator escorted Mr. Shoup to the Clerk's desk, where he took the oath of office and subscribed to it.

Mr. Harris subsequently inquired what had become of Mr. Vance's motion, and said that Mr. Shoup had been admitted simply on his prima facie case. Mr. Vance remarked that it was stated in the newspapers that three Senators had been elected in Idaho and that the Legislature had gone to the extent of assigning to each of them the term for which he should serve. That was contrary, he said, to the rule of the Senate, and to constitutional provision. He thought it proper, therefore, that the question should be determined by the proper committee of the Senate. Mr. Mitchell said that he had reliable information that neither the Legislature of Idaho nor the Senators-elect had attempted in any shape, manner or form to determine which of them should have the long and which the short term. That was a false report. So far as the election of three Senators was concerned he held that that was regular and in order. Every one knew that the term of one of the two Senators whose credentials had been presented must expire on th 4th of March next, and, that being so, the Legislature had the right to elect a Senator for the six-year term to begin then. Mr. Hoar argued that the question was a very simple one. It was clear and unquestionable that one of the two Senators whose credentials had just been presented would go onton the 4th of March. 1891; and the Legislature, being in session, had elected a Senator for the term which would then be-Beyond all question there would be a vacancy at that time because one of those two gentlemen would have to go out

pented its flow. So with the movements of | argued that the Legislature of Idaho had no right to assume (in advance of action by the Senate) that there would be a vacancy in the Senate from that State on March 4, 1891. No election of a Senator to fill such a vacancy could take place until it was legally known that that vacancy would occur. After it had been determined by the Senate in a constitutional way that there would be a vacancy after the 4th of March the Legislature, if in session, might proceed at once to choose a Senator, and if the Legislature was not in session an appointment of a Senator should be made by the Governor of the State. He imagined that there never had been a case in the history of the country where a State legislature had chosen three Senators at once. Mr. Hawley inquired: "Is it not impera-tive under the Constitution that there shall

be a vacancy after the 4th of March next?" Mr. Carlisle replied: "I think so." Mr. Hawley retorted: "Then how could the Legislature of Idaho be any more cer-

tain of that fact three months hence than it is to-day?" Mr. Carlisle-Each one of these gentlemen holds precisely the same form of cre-dentials. Now, I want the Senator to state what the Senate would do in case all three of them presented their credentials at the same time. How would the Senate determine that two of them were legally elected and that one of them was not. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Stewart, Sanders, Cockrell, Spooner, Reagan and Mitchell. Mr. Spooner asked Mr. Reagan whether the State of Idaho was not entitled to two Senators, and Mr. Reagan replied, yes. Mr. Spooner then said: "The Legislature of Idaho adopted a resolution to proceed to an election to fill the two existing vacancies, and it elected Mr. Shoup and Mr. McConnell without specifying the length of term of either, leaving that to be determined by the Senate. How does that fact affect the question of the Legislature having elected a third man whose term of off.ce is to commence in the future." Mr. Vance's motion to refer the credentials of Messrs. Shoup and McConnell to the committee on privileges and elections was then agreed to.

CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION. It Takes Umbrage at Mr. Wanamaker's Re-

port and Makes a Reply. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- The members of the Civil-service Commission have sent to the President a letter in reply to certain statements made by Postmaster-general Wanamaker on pages 4, 37, 38 and 39 of his last annual statement. The Postmastergeneral, in the pages referred to, says that he hopes to see the civil-service examinations, and especially with reference to the railway mail, improved, and that a year's experience confirms him in the judgment that the civil-service system, as applied to the Postoffice Department, is susceptible of improvement, and that the examination for the inspectors' office and for the railway mail service should be more difficult. inasmuch as experience shows that eligibles who have seen public service are more efficient than those received through the civil-service. The Postmaster - general further says: "It is not truthand it will not stand the test truth-to reiterate over and over again that the railway mail service, which had been made the most effective body of civil servants in the United States under an oldestablished merit system of its own, was basely prostituted to partisan ends, when this administration of the Postoffice Department was busying itself with putting back these trusted and tried men in the places of persons whose room was more valuable than their bungling assistance, and with waiting for the tardy certification

of eligibles." In reply the commissioners say that, notwithstanding repeated importunities, they have never received a hint from the department officials that their examinations were not proper, and they take it for granted that the Postmaster-general would not thus publicly comment upon the short-comings of these examinations unless he had some definite proposition to make looking to

their improvement. As a matter of fact, the system of examinations and tests applied after appointment under which the Postmaster-general says the railway mail service had become the most effective body of civil servants in the United States, has been preserved in-tact, without an iota of change, under the civil-service rules, and, in addition, an entrance test has been prescribed in the form of an open, competitive examination, which takes the place of the practice in vogue before the civil-service rules were applied to this service, of allowing members of Congress and others to nominate to the department the persons to be appointed. In view of the Postmaster-general's statement that the examinations should be made more difficult the commission calls attention to the fact that the usual complaint is that they are too severe. The commission calls attention to the Postmaster-general's report, which, in speaking of the removals of men appointed under the preceding administration, he says of them that "their room was more valuable than their bungling as-

This sentence, says the commission, re-fers to the changes made immediately after the present administration took office, between March 4 and May 1, 1889, the latter being the date on which the railway mail service was classified. According to the only authorities accessible to the commission, there were some 1,500 removals or over during these eight weeks, at least a third, and perhaps a half of the employes reported during the preceding four years being removed at this time. All of those employes had been appointed under the patronage system. The Postmaster-gen-eral speaks of their removal as being due to the fact that their room was more valuable than their bungling assistance. It is clear, then, from the Postmaster-general's system of making appointments a very large proportion-probably a half-of those appointed are of such poor quality that even after several years' service they do their work in a manner so bungling as to render their presence in the department a draw-back, not an advantage.

OVATION TO GENERAL SHERMAN. He Monopolizes the Attention of the Senate,

to the Great Annoyance of Mr. Cockrell. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- A genuine ovation was given Gen. William T. Sherman when he appeared on the floor of the Senate to-day. The venerable warrior got no further than just inside the door before he was surrounded by Senators, and held a regular reception. Senator Cockrell of Missouri was talking on the senatorial question at the time, and became so much annoyed because the General elicited more attention than he did that he sat down in a huff, and exclaimed: "I will not go on un-til those fellows cease holding a reception on the floor." Senator Edmunds, at the same time, was chatting with the two new Senators from Idaho—Shonp and Dubers and when Vice-president Morton rapped for order Senator Evarts looked up and then led General Sherman to a cloak-room, and Senator Edmunds followed with the new Senators. Then Mr. Cockrell, having secured quiet once more, began his talk in his rasping, harsh voice. It worries some of the "Southern gentlemen" considerably yet to see honors paid a Union soldier.

THE PURE BEER MOVEMENT. Brewers and Maltsters at Odds Over the Meas-

nre Now Pending.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-The brewers and maltsters of the country are involved in a struggle over the pending bills to prevent the adulteration of beer. Two of these bills are before the ways and means committee, and there presentatives of the maltsters are trying to secure favorable action. The maltsters are contending for pure beer. because it means an increased sale of pure malt. They say that most of the beer now made contains glucose, corn, rice and starch, while pure beer should contain nothing but barley, hops, malt and yeast.

vantage which German beers have over those made in America. The brewers of the country admit that glucose and other adulterations are used, but they insist to the ways and means committee that the adulterations are not harmon the 4th of March, 1891. Mr. Carlisle | ful and that the product is all that the

In Germany there are stringent laws against

using any adulteration in beer, and it is

claimed that this purity is the main ad-

American taste demands. It is said that out of the innumerable breweries in New York only one turns out pure beer. This is sold for \$1 per barrel more than the other beers, and the demand for it is beyond the capacity of the brewery. This is used as an argument here to show that pure beer suits the American taste, and that it would eventually drive out the bogus article. If Congress decides on stopping the adultera-tion it will mean a good deal to the farmers and maltsters. The malt used in beer making last year reached 27,000,000 gallons, and it is estimated the figures would be 40,000,-000 gallons if adulteration were stopped.

MR. LEHLBACH OBJECTS. Wby the New Immigration Measure Has Been

Hung Up in Committee. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- About two weeks ago Chairman Owen, of the House committee on immigration, was authorized by a majority of the members of his committee to report a comprehensive bill to the House amendatory of the present contract labor and immigration laws. The bill Mr. Owen thought a conservative measure, and although two of the members of the committee were not present, he believed it would commend itself to them. Something of misunderstanding, however, has been occasioned by the agreement to report the bill, and it has never been submitted to the House and will be hung up a while longer. One of the absent members was Mr.
Lehlbach, of New Jersey, who at the time
was absent on the Pacine slope engaged in
an investigation of the methods by which
Chinamen are smuggled into the United
States. Mr. Lehlbach has very decided opinions upon this subject of the restriction of immigration, and agrees in his views with those German-American societies which are inclined to scrutinize very rigidly any measure which has for its object the erection of barriers to complete freedom of immigration to the United

Mr. Lehlbach, as soon as he heard of the action of the committee, protested against anything being done in his absence, and declared that unless this had been his belief he would never have gone to California to inquire into the Chinese problem. It was in consequence of this protest that Mr. Owen held up his report, which will not be made to the House until Mr. Lehlbach returns.

MINOR MATTERS.

Five Election Contests Still Pending in the House from 1888.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on elections, intends during the month of January to secure, if possible, final action of the House on all the remaining undecided election contests. One contest only remains to be dealt with by the committee —that of Eaton vs. Phelon from - the Memphis, Tenn., district. Though no action has been taken on this case, there is a general and to all appearances wellfounded impression that the majority of the committee will report in favor of the seating of the contestant, Eaton. Several attempts were made last September to get the case out of the committee, but they were frustrated each time by the absence of Republican members and the refusal of the Democrats to attend committee meetings and make up the necessary quorum. When this case is disposed of the commit-tee work will be finished. Five cases will then be on the calendar for final action by the House.

Trade with Canada.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Senator Carlisle to-day introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners and to invite Canada to appoint the same number to consider all mestions affecting the commercial relations of the two countries under existing treaties, and to recommend to their respective governments such reciprocal legislation as will settle all differences and best tend to promote the growth of trade and commerce between the two govern-

American Historical Association.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- The seventh annual meeting of the American Historical Association began in this city this evening. and will continue through Wednesday, The programme embraces papers on the following subjects: "Canadian History,"
"European History," "American Constitutional History," "American Economic History," "American History" and "Historical Science," etc.

Justice Brown Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Senate to day confirmed the nomination of Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-Harvey Hareff. of Berne; John M. Hemlock, of Wheatfield Sidney Monk, of Harmony, and Edward R. Winchell, of River, were admitted to-day to practice before the Interior Department A. D. Harley was to-day appointed a

fourth-class postmaster, at Clunette, Kosciusko county, vice W. S. Shell, removed. Miss Love, a talented, well-known and popular young lady of Muncie, is spending the holidays in Washington with friends at 1314 Thirteenths treet, northwest. She witnessed the proceedings of the Senate to-

T. Smith, a former Vincennes boy, but of late years at attache of the Treasury Department, who has won a name for popular musical composition, among them "Listen to My Tale of Woe" and "Swinging in the Grapevine Swing," is here for a Francis Wilson's "Oolah" Opera Company, with which he takes a prominent part. Hon. J. G. Cannon and the Misses Cannon, of Illinois, have returned to the city, and are at Hotel Arno.

The principal paper read before the American Economic Association to-day was by Hon. T. C. Sherman, of New York, entitled "Crooked Taxation." A paper was also read by Prof. Edwin R. A. Sligman, of New York, entitled, "The Incidence of Local

Senator Hearst passed a fairly comfortable day, but there is nothing favorable to report concerning his general condition. The President has approved the acts for public buildings at Camden, Ark., at Fargo, N. D., at Beatrice, Neb., and the act for the relief of S. H. Brooks, Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco. Senator Frye, from the committee on commerce, to-day reported favorably the various bills embodying the recommendations of the recent international marine conference relative to the merchant ma-

rine service. Senator Paddock, from the committee on agriculture and forestry, to-day reported with important amendments, the bill known as the pure food bill. Senator Stewart this afternoon gave no-

tice that he would to-morrow move to take up the financial bill. Senator Hearst passed a restless night and there is no improvement in his condition to-day.

The German Seal Poscher Safe, OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 29.-The latest advices received at the Customs Department with reference to the seizure of the German schooner Adele are to the effect that public opinion in British Columbia desired the poacher's catch to be confiscated as contra-band. United States Consul Myers was of the opinion that this could be done, and wired to Washington for instructions. Collector Milne and the agents of the schooner here also sought information. The advice they received was that the Adele's poaching is, in the eyes of the law, no more of an offense than would be committed if her captain or crew killed a deer in the State Washington during the close season and

took the careass to Victoria. Such a misde-

demeanor is not covered by any extradition

treaty, and cannot be taken notice of by Canadian officials. Window-Glass Trust. FINDLAY, O., Dec. 29.-The arrangements have all been completed for the admission of the Eastern window-glass factories to the American Window-glass Company, the trust combination which now controls all the factories of this character west of and including those offPittsburg. The combination will be made at the meeting of the trust, which will be held in Chicago to-

morrow. Sudden Changes of Weather Cause throat diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for coughs, colds, etc., than Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only is boxes. Price

TRYING TO GET TOGETHER

Parnell and O'Brien to Meet and Endeavor to Patch Up Peace for Ireland.

The Latter Says There Is No Trouble About Handling the Funds-Mr. Scully Rises to Explain-Another Manifesto Brought Out.

PARNELL AND O'BRIEN.

They Will Meet To-Day at Boulogne-by-the-

Sea-Cork Officials Put in a Word. Dublin, Dec. 29.—The Freeman's Journal to-day announces that the conference between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Wm. O'Brien will take place to-morrow at Boulognesur-Mer. It adds that Messrs. John Redmond, Kenny and Clancy, and perhaps Mr. Campbell, members of Parliament, will be present at this meeting. The Journal also remarks that whatever the result of the conference nobody will be able to say that Mr. Parnell has placed barriers in the way of any agreement that might be looked for-

The Mayor, Mayor-elect and five previous Mayors of Cork have written to Mr. O'Brien stating that it is the opinion of the people of Cork that English statesmen, in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone, have attacked Mr. Parnell's position. The gentlemen referred to add that much as they appreciate Mr. Gladstone's services, and deeply feeling the obligations due to the Liberals, they deny their right to dictate to Irishmen as to who should or should not be their leaders.

What Is Going On at Rome? ROME, Dec. 29.-Considerable comment

has been caused in ecclesiastical circles here to-day by the report that the Right Rev. Charles Graves, D. D., Bishop of Limerick, has been in this city incognito for some days past. The report turned out to be correct, and the Bishop's presence here at the same time that Sir George Errington is in the city is regarded as a curious coincidence, to say the least. There are many people who believe that the Bishop's visit relates to Irish affairs in general and to Mr. Parnell in particular. At the Vat-ican it is declared that all action thus far taken by the Irish bishops has been taken without a hint of any description, much less an order from the Pope. It is admitted, as ameady stated, that bishops' attitude during the recent political contest in North Kilkenny is approved at

Parnell's Retirement Indispensable. DUBLIN, Dec. 29.-At a meeting of the Irish national committee in this city, to day, Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan said that the success of the delegation of the Irish members of Parliament sent to the United States changed after the verdict was pronounced against Mr. Parnell, whose conduct had since made their position worse. Mr. Sullivan added that he had it from Mr. O'Brien that Mr. Parnell's retirement was indispensable, as otherwise the conference to be held at Boulogne would be a failure.

O'BRIEN INTERVIEWED.

He Will Not Talk About the Split, but Sets at Rest Rumors About the Funds.

Paris, Dec. 29.—From the moment he set foot on French soil, after his return from the United States, Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., the man on whom the attention of all who are interested in Irish affairs is now concentrated, has been literally besieged by reporters and newspaper correspondents. To all those gentlemen Mr. O'Brien has, up to the present, been obliged to return the stereotyped reply that he was very sorry, but he had nothing to say. To-day Mr. O'Brien determined to break his longmaintained silence. The correspondent met Mr. O'Brien this morning at the residence of M. Raffalovitch, his father-inlaw, in company with Mr. Gill. The two Irishmen, upon the result of whose labors it is generally acknowledged so much depends, had evidently been devoting the earlier portion of the morning to steady

"I am afraid that I have very little to say to our friends in America as yet," said Mr. O'Brien. "I am sure that they have sufficient confidence in us to realize that we know what we are about, and that we cannot take the world into our confidence at present. At this juncture in Irish affairs they will also admit that our lips must remain virtually sealed. But when the proper time arrives I and the rest of our friends here will readily give all the information possible as to the etate of Irish affairs, and I may add I believe that the time will very soon come when we shall be able to talk freely."

"Has any decision been arrived at as to the present conduct and tuture management of your newspaper?" asked the corre-

"That," replied Mr. O'Brien, "is one of the things which will, I hope, be settled at the conference which is shortly to take place." Consequently it is one of the subjects upon which I am reluctantly compelled to say nothing at present." "Is it true that Mr. Parnell is to meet you here to-day and that you are to confer with

him upon recent events?" "That is also a point upon which I am unable to speak at this time; there is no necessity to anticipate matters of that description. To say more than this would "Is there any truth in the statement published and attributed to Mr. Hugh O'Don-nell, an ex-member of Parliament, that the funds of the Irish party held by the banks of this city are now in the hands of the Supreme Council of the National League, and that neither the Parnellites nor the anti-Parnellites can touch them?" Mr. O'Brien declined to give the correspondent a direct answer to this question, saying: "No Nationalist who knows O'Donnell places the slighest importance to anything he has said in the past or may say in the future on the subject."

"Now," continued the correspondent, "about the funds subscribed in the United States during your recent visit to that coun try. Who will have the control of them?" At this point of the interview Mr. O'Brien evidently reconsidered his determination not to unseal his lips, for he said, uttering each phrase with deliberation and carefully weighing each word, while the correspondent wrote them down:

"All rumors about a dispute over the fund

proceed from the enemies of the Irish cause. No man on either side in the present conflict in the Irish party has the smallest fear that there will be any misdirection of the national funds. The fund here in Paris was subscribed for general political purposes, and remains in suspense pending an accommodation of the differences in the party. As to the American funds just subscribed no differences can arise. They, by mutual agreement, will be forwarded, as originally intended, to the two treasurers originally selected, Mr. Webb, M. P., and Dr. Kenny, M. P. By them the funds will be expended solely for the purposes they were subscribed for-for the support of evicted tenants. This month's grants have already been arranged for in the friendliest manner possible between representatives of both sections of the party, and they will go to the evicted tenants for whose benefit they were subscribed. These subscriptisns are entirely outside of or above any differences in the party. Not the slightest difficulty can arise as to the allocation of the money forwarded from the United States for the benefit of the evicted tenants." The above statement in regard to the funds was read by the correspondent to Mr. O'Brien in the hearing of Mr. Gill after which the former said: "That is al right. I wanted to be sure that every word was correct, for in these times every word means so much. Give that message to the

United States," Advice of a French Journal, Paris, Dec. 29 .- La Republique Française to-day announces that, in its opinion, it is Mr. O'Brien's duty to restore union in the Irish party and to make his colleagues suitably recognize Mr. Parnell's services before enabling Mr. Parnell to make a corresponding sacrifies. Homage on one side and sacrifice on the other were equally due, but it was not for the aggrieved party to assume the initiative. gason, of Roc It says that when Mr. O'Brien performs the The meeting a first duty Mr. Parnell will know how to in February.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

discharge the second duty, which is equally incumbent upon him. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Gill have arrived at Boulogne.

"GOD SAVE IRELAND!" Fitting Peroration of a Parnellite Proclams-

tion-Mr. Scully Explains. DUBLIN, Dec. 29 .- Mr. Vincent Scully, who was recently defeated by Sir John Pope Hennessey in the contest for North Kilkenny's seat in Parliament, has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal, in which he says the attitude of the Irish bishops before and during the election referred to only shows that Mr. Parnell "committed a private vice" and allowed judgment by default to be delivered against him, and, therefore, he has been pronounced to be no longer eligible to a position of public trust. Continuing, Mr. Scully says that the Irish struggle is essentially a political and not a moral one, a struggle for leave for the Irish to manage Irish affairs after their own fashion. The struggle is one of pounds, shillings and pence, and not of the sacra-

Athlone, Roscommon and Westmeath are being excited by a proclamation, placarded in all prominent places. It states that true Irishmen have resolved to support their independence, and that the Kilkenny reverse is a "trumpet call for you to close our ranks and make a last supreme fight for the cause." It adds that "the fatherland is threatened by a calamity surpassing a thousand coercion acts—the lowering of the flag of independence on the vague promises of a British statesman. Irish history teems with disasters resulting from reliance placed upon English promises." The proclamation, continuing, asks the people to sustain the tried policy of the independent party in Parliament, adding that, with the people of Ireland and America united behind it, it should sustain the leader who made that policy and led you to victory until now. The issue between the independent party was as to whether the people should choose theirown leader and party or as to whether they should become merely a part of the English Liberals and accept a leader dictated by the English leaders. It ends thus: "That would not be home rule. We want real home rule-the home rule for which Emmett and other patriots have given their noble lives. We were advancing to victory under a good leader. Support him and Ireland's cause forever. God save Ireland."

OBITUARY.

Octave Feuillet, a Well-Known French Novel-

ist and Writer of Comedies. Paris, Dec. 29.-The death of Octave Feuillet, the well-known French novelist and dramatist, is announced.

Octave Feuillet was born at Saint Lo, in La Manche, France, Aug. 11, 1812. He was numbered for some time in the band of Dumas's literary assistants, and began his own literary career with Le Fruit Defendes. in the Reuvue Nouvelle. Since then he wrote many successful comedies and hovels. Feuillet had many excellent gifts as a writer of fiction. His stories were cleverly constructed, gracefully told and unstained by coarseness. Some of his best works were "La Petite Countesse," "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," "Sibylle" and "La Morte." He was elected to the French Academy in 1862, and was afterwards librarian to the Emperor.

Byron H. Dent.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DECATUR, Ind., Dec. 29.—Byron H. Dent, Mayor of this city, died last night at his residence, after a protracted illness with stomach trouble. The funeral will take place to-morrow, at 9 A. M., from St. Mary's Catholic Church, of this city, of which he was a member.

Mr. Dent was a soldier in the war of the rebellion and a member of the G. A. R. post of this city. In 1875 he was elected clerk of the Adams Circuit Court, in which capacity he served until 1879. He was serving his third term as city Mayor at the time of his death. For years he was com-mander of the Catholic Knights of this city, whose military drills are famous all over the State.

LABORERS DESTITUTE.

Bad Condition of the Unpaid Employes the Union Pacific.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 29.-The situation of the laborers forced into idleness by reason of the cessation of work on the sound extension of the Union Pacific is unchanged. This afternoon the Mayor of the city sent the following telegram to S. H. H. Clark, vice-president and general manager of the Union Pacific railroad, at Omaha:

Nearly one thousand discharged and unpaid employes of your construction department are in Portland in various stages of destitution, several hundred of these being fed and lodged daily by the city and by private charity. All these men hold unredeemed time checks, which the contractors have no means to pay, having ex-hausted their own resources and being unable to obtain from your company any portion of the \$350,000 now due them on contract. I submit that the Union Pacific company is directly responsible for the condition in which the men are left by the sudden abandonment of contracts, and is bound in common honor and decency to take instant steps for the relief of their destitu-tion until wages due them be paid in full.

Wabash Trainmen.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.-General Manager Chas. M. Hays, of the Wabash road. and Superintendent McGee were this morning waited upon by a committee of trainmen from Springfield, Ill., who submitted to them the new schedule formulated at the Decatur meeting and other matters upon which the trainmen desired action. The committee was assured that their claims would be given careful considera-tion. Mr. Hays stated that the visit of the trainmen was not of serious import, being only a customary conference of employes of the road.

BEDFORD, Pa., Dec. 29 .- Over one hundred miners up Long Run, Bedford county, struck this morning for an advance of 10 cents a ton on coal. The operators have closed their mines and damped the fires in their coke ovens, thus depriving about two hundred persons of employment. Washington's Hop Industry.

Strike of Miners.

St. Louis, Dec. 29 .- John Leads, a hopraiser, of Washington, is stopping at the Laclede Hotel. He owns a hop ranch in the famous White-river valley of Paget sound. In an interview Mr. Lewis said: "We have had the greatest year that we have ever experienced in the hop business in the West." Said he, "The yield has been greater and prices higher than for many years. Hop raising has gotten to be one of the greatest industries in the West. This year 250,000 acres of virgin land has been cleared and put into hops in Oregon and Washington. The profits of the business this year will also tend to bring more people into the notion of raising hops and increase the acreage above mentioned."

Mutual Insurance Conference.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.-Representatives of the mutual insurance companies from the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio were in conference all to-day at the Grand Pacific with manufacturers representing large interests from these States. They succeeded, it was announced, in forming an association for the strengthening of mutual insurance companies and also in securing the co-operation of the capitalists present. What will be the future plan of operation of the companies, the secretary, W. B. Ferguson, of Rock Island, Ill., declined to sav. The meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, (d 4:45 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New (d 3:00 p m. York.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 4:30 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:25 am. Columbus, 10:25 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:50 am., 5:00 pm.

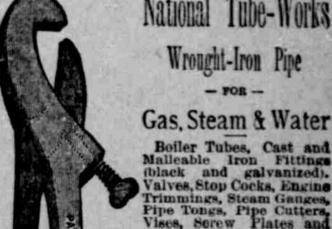
d, daily; other trains except Sinday. VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO St. Louis and the West.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapole as follows:
Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm. All trains connect at Terre Haute. Through sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train.

Greencastic and Terre Haute Accomidation, 4:00 pm. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm. pm, 7:45 pm. Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am. Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of
the company, or W. F. BRUNNER, District Passenger Agent

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily. Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street and at



Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized). Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings, Steam Ganges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Serew Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam
Traps, Pumps, Kitchen
Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbitt Metal, Solder, White
and Colored Wiping Waste,
and all other supplies used
in connection with Gas,
Steam and Water, Natural
Gas Supplies a specialty Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Storerooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from inch to 12 inches diameter. KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 77 S. Pennsylvania st.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Dec. 30-Warmer; fair weather. Rains are possible Tuesday night.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-Forecast until 8 P. M. Tuesday:

For Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Lower and Upper Michigan and Illinois-Warmer: fair; southerly winds. For Wisconsin-Warmer; fair; southerly

Observations at Indianapolis. Indianapolis, Dec. 29.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A. M. 30.02 32 64 N'west Clo'dless. 0.00 7 P. M. 30.22 34 73 N'west Clo'dless. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 38; minimum temper-Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Dec. 29:

Excess or deficiency since Dec. 1.. -1 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1.. *368

General Weather Conditions. MONDAY, Dec. 29, 7 P. M.

PRESSURE.—The pressure is diminishing everywhere. It is below 30 inches from Wyoming, Utah, South Dakota and Minnesota northward; the highest is reported on the gulf coast east of the Mississippi. TEMPERATURE.-Less than 100 is reported from the north shore of Lakes Superior and Huron northward; 300 and below from central Minnesota, central Wisconsin, Michigan, northern Ohio and southern New York northward: 40° and above from Montana, North Dakota, eastern Nebraska, Missonri. Kentacky and Virginia southward; 50° and above from Texas, southern Missouri, southern Illinois, Alabama and Florida sonthward; 600 and above in southern Texas. The temperature is rising

every where. PRECIPITATION.—Light rain fell in east-ern Texas and Mississippi; light snow from Pennsylvania northward to the lower lakes and New England.

Ingalls Bothering His Opponents. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 29.—Senator Ingalla arrived here to-day from Atchison, and went directly to the Copeland Hotel, where he engaged rooms for a month. He will manage his own campaign for re-election. The Farmers' Alliance managers are a good deal disturbed over the activity of Mr. Ingalls's campaign. President McGrath to-day seemed hopeful that au Alliance man would succeed Mr. Ingalls, "but," he added, "everything is possible in politics." A cancus of the Alliance members of the Legislature has been called to meet Jan. 12, the evening before the assembling of the

Legislature. Gagged and Robbed in a Hotel, KANSAS CITY, Dec. 29,-George Walzer, a representative of the Morris Safe and Lock Company, of Covington, Ky., was gagged and robbed in a room at the Union Depot Hotel about 12:30 this morning. He was awakened at the hour mentioned by a sound in the room and saw two men searching the pockets of his pants. When they discovered that he was awake they gagged him and afterward robbed him of \$65. As soon as they had departed Walzer rang the bell and help came, but it was then too late to get any trace of the robbers.

Another Trust Talked Of.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29 .- A convention of manufacturers of road-making machines is in session at the Hotel Duquesue considering the advisability of forming a trust. There are four companies in the West engaged in the manufacture of road-making machines, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and all are represented. The combined capacity of the four concerns is six thousand machines a year.

To purify your blood, Restore your strength, Cure scrofula, salt rheum, Dyspepsia, sick headache, Catarrh, rheumatism or malaris-Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.